DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROGRAM
FORMERLY USED DEFENSE SITES
FINDINGS AND DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY

CAMP IBIS
NEEDLES, CALIFORNIA
SITE NO. J09CA028300

FINDINGS OF FACT

1. A use permit was originally cited as the means for acquiring 5,760 acres of public land from the Department of the Interior for Camp Ibis. However, this permit was replaced by Real Estate Directive 959, dated 13 May 1942. This served as an implied transfer. One tract, encompassing 640 acres, was acquired from the State of California under the terms of Revocable Permit No. 12, dated 24 March 1942. Another tract, encompassing 3,815.5 acres, was acquired from the Southern Pacific Company under the terms of a comprehensive permissive use permit, dated 11 February 1942. License W04-193-eng-3213, dated 24 August 1943, was granted by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company. This no-area license established a communication line right-of-way for a telephone line. Thus, real estate records indicate that a total of 10,215.5 acres were acquired for Camp Ibis.

2. Within the organization of the Desert Training Center, the Camp Ibis site was established as one of several division camps dedicated to the training and conditioning of troops and testing military equipment. The camp was established during the Spring of 1942 and ultimately occupied by the 4th Armored Division. The 4th Armored Division moved out of Camp Ibis in June 1943 and the 9th Armored Division simultaneously moved in. The 11th Armored Division was the last division to occupy Camp Ibis. Temporary improvements constructed on the site include 28 enlisted men's shower buildings, 14 officer's shower buildings, 173 latrines, 234 various pyramided wood tent frames, and a 50,000 gallon wooden elevated storage tank. Equipment installed on the site included deep well pumps, a chlorinator, platform scales, and three 700 gallon drums. The only permanent structure constructed on the site was one 50,000 gallon concrete reservoir. At least 23 firing ranges were provided on the site. The ranges accommodated pistols, rifles, machine guns and tank guns. The range locations could not be determined.

3. Camp Ibis was declared surplus on 16 March 1944. On that date, there was an authorized retransfer of 5,760 acres from the War Department to the U.S. Department of the Interior, under the terms of Real Estate Directive 959. On 4 April 1945 however, the Corps of Engineers assumed custody of these and other public lands adjacent to the site, pending completion of ordnance clearance and dedudding activities. In a letter from the Army Corps of Engineers to the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), dated 3 May 1951, the Corps relinquished custody of the 5,760 acres to

Department of the Interior and stated that all improvements placed on the site had been removed and no restoration work was considered necessary. The War Department's permissive use permit with the Southern Pacific Company, which allowed the use of 3,815.5 acres, was terminated on 17 February 1945. In a letter to the War Department, dated 6 March 1945, Southern Pacific stated that they refused to sign a release of liability because they did not charge the government for the use of the land and felt the expense of inspecting the lands to execute the release was not warranted. Revocable Permit No. 12 from the State of California for 640 acres was terminated on 8 March 1945. The State of California also refused to sign a release of liability because the permit contained a restoration clause. License W04-193-eng-3213, from the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company, was terminated on 26 September 1944. The company signed a release from liability on 10 November 1944. In another letter from the Corps to the BLM, dated 31 May 1951, it was stated that duds had been discovered inside and outside the site boundaries, necessitating ordnance clearance and dedudding activities on the site. The letter stated that the site had been visually inspected and cleared of all explosives or explosive objects reasonably possible to detect. It was recommended, however, that 3,840 acres of the site be restricted to surface use only. The remaining 6,375 acres were certified clear and recommended for any use for which the land was suited. Since that time, no ordnance reports have been made by the Bureau of Land Management. The entire site is undeveloped; private lands are used for grazing.

DETERMINATION

Based on the foregoing Findings of Fact, the site has been determined to be formerly used by the Department of Defense. It is therefore eligible for the Defense Environmental Restoration Program - Formerly Used Defense Sites established under 10 USC 2701 et seq.

9 Sep 94
DATE

for DE Pitt COL
MILTON HUNTER
Brigadier General, US Army
Commanding

SITE SURVEY SUMMARY SHEET
FOR
DERP-FUDS SITE NO. J09CA028300
CAMP IBIS
11 FEBRUARY 1994

SITE NAME: Camp Ibis

LOCATION: The Camp Ibis site is located in an undeveloped region of San Bernardino County, California approximately 21 miles northwest of Needles, California. Camp Ibis is located within T1ON, R20E, Section 13c (San Bernardino Meridian); T1ON, R2E R21E Sections 4-9, 16-19, 21; T11N, R21E, Sections 20, 21, 28, 29, 32, 33.

SITE HISTORY: In January 1942, the sucess of the German Army in North Africa led the U.S. War Department to focus U.S. Army training efforts in areas with a desert terrain and environment. On 5 February 1942, the Chief of Staff, General Headquarters, approved of a Desert Training Center and designated General George S. Patton as the Center's Commanding General. The total maneuver area encompassed 12 million acres, making it the largest training area in the U.S. Close to one million troops trained in this area between 1942 and 1944.

Within the organization of the Desert Training Center, the Camp Ibis site was established as one of the several divisional camps. Therefore, under Real Estate Directive 959, dated 13 May 1942, 5,760 acres were transferred from the U.S. Department of the Interior to the War Department to establish Camp Ibis as part of the Desert Training Center. Two tracts encompassing 4,455.5 acres were acquired by permit. One tract, encompassing 640 acres, was acquired from the State of California under the terms of Revocable Permit No. 12, dated 24 March 1942. Another tract, encompassing 3,815.5 acres, was acquired from the Southern Pacific Company under the terms of a comprehensive permissive use permit, dated 11 February 1942. Thus, a total of 10,215.5 acres were acquired for Camp Ibis. A license dated 24 August 1943, was granted by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company. This no-area license established a communication line right-of-way for a telephone line.

The Camp was established during the Spring of 1942 and ultimately occupied by the 4th Armored Division. The 4th Armored Division moved out of Camp Ibis in June 1943 and the 9th Armored Division simultaneously moved in. The 11th Armored Division was the last division which occupied Camp Ibis. Temporary improvements constructed on the site include 28 enlisted men's shower buildings, 14 officer's shower buildings, 173 latrines, 234 various pyramided wood tent frames, and a 50,000 gallon wooden elevated storage tank. Equipment installed on the site included deep well pumps, a chlorinator, platform scales, three 700 gallon drums. The only permanent structure constructed on the site was

one 50,000 gallon concrete reservoir. At least 23 firing ranges were provided on the site. The ranges accommodated pistols, rifles, machine guns and tank guns. These ranges were located on the acquired site and on portions of 21,945 acres which surrounded the formally acquired property.

By March 1943, the North Africa Campaign was in its final stages and the primary mission of the DTC changed. By the middle of 1943, the troops who originally came for desert training maneuvers, were now deployed worldwide. Therefore, to reflect that change in mission, the name of the Center was changed to the California-Arizona Maneuver Area (CAMA). The CAMA was to serve as a Theater of Operations to train combat troops, service units and staffs under conditions similar to those which might be encountered overseas. The CAMA was enlarged to include both a Communications Zone and Combat Zone, approximately 350 miles wide and 250 miles long.

Toward the end of 1943, the need for service units for overseas duty increased dramatically, leaving little or no support for the CAMA. Without service unit support, commanders made the decision in January of 1944 to suspend operation of the CAMA. The entire CAMA was declared surplus on 30 March 1944 and the Army formally announced that the CAMA was to be closed by 1 May 1944.

Camp Ibis was declared surplus on 16 March 1944. On that date, 5,760 acres were transferred from the War Department to the U.S. Department of the Interior. The permissive use permit with the Southern Pacific Company, which allowed use of 3,815.5 acres, was terminated on 17 February 1945. Revocable Permit No. 12, for 640 acres, was terminated by the State of California on 8 March 1945. The license with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company, was terminated on 26 September 1945.

Activities on the CAMA nominally continued until the 1950s while equipment and materials were collected and shipped and decontamination squads searched out and destroyed unexploded ordnance. A letter from the Army Corps of Engineers to the Bureau of Land Management, dated 3 May 1951, relinquished custody of the 5,760 acres of public lands to the Department of the Interior and stated that all improvements placed on the property had been removed.

In another letter from the Army Corps of Engineers to the BLM, dated 31 May 1951, it was stated that the site was carefully and visually inspected and cleared of explosives that were reasonably possible to detect. However, the letter recommended that an area of 20,640 acres, including 3,840 acres of the Camp Ibis site, be

restricted to surface use only. Another 11,520 acres, including the remaining 6,375 acres of the site, was certified clear.

The BLM has recorded no incident reports in the past several years. The Needles Search and Rescue Team of the San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department and the Explosive Ordnance Detachment (EOD) Headquarters at Fort McPherson, Georgia have no record of civilian injury or death due to ordnance left on the site by DOD in the past 10 years. Local townspeople familiar with the training maneuvers, the BLM, and representatives from the Patton Museum believe that ordnance and artifacts have been collected over the years by hobby collectors but that little, if any, remains. No evidence was found of ordnance or unsafe conditions upon recent visual inspection of the site. However, BLM officials have knowledge of unexploded ordnance located off of U.S. 95 near the Nevada-California state line.

Much of the original roadway network is deteriorating due to sheet erosion and the emergence of natural vegetation. Entire sections of the encampment area are now inaccessible to vehicular traffic. Rock alignments still mark what remains of the roadways. Throughout the camp, however, artifacts of camplife can be found including eating utensils, ration cans, and bottles.

A monitoring program, which includes a permanent photographic record, will be implemented by the BLM to ensure the stability of the site. Preservation of the site and protection from damage are primary concerns of the BLM; they do not want any surface disturbance of the site. Unless there is a clear and present danger, the BLM does not desire restoration. The BLM requested they be notified of any proposed activity on the project site. No evidence was found of unsafe debris, toxic or hazardous waste, or unexploded ordnance resulting from DOD use of the site. The Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), Colorado River Basin Region and the County of San Bernardino Department of Environmental Health Services have no record of toxic or hazardous waste in the area.

Portions of the site are currently owned by the U.S. Department of the Interior-Bureau of Land Management, the Southern Pacific Land Company, the State of California, and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company.

SITE VISIT: The site was visited on 20 October 1993 by Ron Kepford and David Eckstein of Ebasco Environmental, Santa Ana, California. Since military facilities appear to have been removed from the site, and the site returned to an undeveloped condition, no on-site point of contact was established.

CATEGORY OF HAZARD: OEW.

SITE NO. J09CA028300

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: Recommend that the MCX for OEW at Huntsville Division make a final OEW determination if further action is appropriate.

AVAILABLE STUDIES AND REPORTS: A real estate file was found at the Real Estate Division, Los Angeles District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Real estate documents, aerial photographs, and other information was obtained at the Needles Branch of San Bernardino County Public Library. Extensive personal interviews were conducted with Mr. John Lynch of the Council on America's Military Past. Other reports includes "Iron Mountain Divisional Camp, Resource Management Plan" by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, 1984; Desert Training Center, California-Arizona Maneuver Area, Interpretive Plan", by U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, 1986; "Patton's Desert Training Center" by Lynch, Kennedy and Wooley, Council on America's Military Past, 1982; and "The Desert Training Center and CAMA, Study No. 15", by Sgt. Sidney L. Meller, Historical Section--Army Ground Forces, 1946.

DISTRICT POC: Jatin Desai, Los Angeles District, (213) 894-6266

PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET
FOR
DERP-FUDS OEW PROJECT NO. J09CA028301
CAMP IBIS
SITE NO. J09CA028300
11 FEBRUARY 1994

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: Camp Ibis was used by the Army as one of several division camps dedicated to the training and conditioning of troops and testing military equipment. The camp was established during the spring of 1942 and was occupied by three different armored divisions. At least 23 firing ranges were on the site to accommodate pistols, rifles, machine guns, and tank guns.

PROJECT ELIGIBILITY: The property was formerly owned and used by the U.S. Army.

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS: No policy considerations are known to exist which would affect the proposal of this project.

PROPOSED PROJECT: Recommend the Corps' Mandatory Center of Expertise (MCX) for OEW at the Huntsville Division make a determination if further action is appropriate.

RAC FORM: Attached.

DISTRICT POC: Request CEHND inform Mr. Jatin Desai, Los Angeles District, at (213) 894-6266 when a determination is made regarding project status.

PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET
FOR
DERP-FUDS OEW PROJECT NO. J09CA701001
CAMP CLIPPER
SITE NO. J09CA701000
11 FEBRUARY 1994

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: Camp Clipper was used established by the Army as one of several division camps dedicated to the training and conditioning of troops and testing military equipment. The camp was established during 1942 and was occupied by the 33rd Infantry division. Camp Clipper was a temporary camp used until the completion of Camp Essex. Fourteen firing ranges, associated with Camp Essex, are located on the Camp Clipper site.

PROJECT ELIGIBILITY: The property was formerly owned and used by the U.S. Army.

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS: No policy considerations are known to exist which would affect the proposal of this project.

PROPOSED PROJECT: Recommend the Corps' Mandatory Center of Expertise (MCX) for OEW at the Huntsville Division make a determination if further action is appropriate.

RAC FORM: Attached.

DISTRICT POC: Request CEHND inform Mr. Jatin Desai, Los Angeles District, at (213) 894-6266 when a determination is made regarding project status.

10 Feb 93
Previous editions obsolete

RISK ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES FOR
ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVE WASTE (OEW) SITES

Site Name	CAMP IBIS	Rater's Name	Ron KEPFORD
Site Location	NEEDLES, CA	Phone No.	(714) 662-4072
DERP Project #	J09CA026301	Organization	Ebasco ENVIRONMENTAL
Date Completed	2/11/94	RAC Score	3

OEW RISK ASSESSMENT:

This risk assessment procedure was developed in accordance with MIL-STD 882B and AR 385-10. The RAC score will be used by CEHND to prioritize the remedial action at this site. The OEW risk assessment should be based upon best available information resulting from records searches, reports of Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) detachment actions, and field observations, interviews, and measurements. This information is used to assess the risk involved based upon the potential OEW hazards identified at the site. The risk assessment is composed of two factors, hazard severity and hazard probability. Personnel involved in visits to potential OEW sites should view the CEHND videotape entitled "A Life Threatening Encounter: OEW."

Part I. Hazard Severity. Hazard severity categories are defined to provide a qualitative measure of the worst credible mishap resulting from personnel exposure to various types and quantities of unexploded ordnance items.

TYPE OF ORDNANCE
(Circle all values that apply)

A. Conventional Ordnance and Ammunition

	VALUE
Medium/Large Caliber (20 mm and larger)	(10)
Bombs, Explosive	10
Grenades, Hand and Rifle, Explosive	(10)
Landmines, Explosive	(10)
Rockets, Guided Missiles, Explosive	10
Detonators, Blasting Caps, Fuzes, Boosters, Bursters	6
Bombs, Practice (w/spotting charges)	6
Grenades, Practice (w/spotting charges)	4
Landmines, Practice (w/spotting charges)	4
Small Arms (.22 cal - .50 cal)	(1)

Conventional Ordnance and Ammunition (Select the largest single value) 10

What evidence do you have regarding conventional OEW? The only evidence of the conventional OEW on this site are reports of maneuvers and practice activities on the site and associated firing ranges off-site.

B. Pyrotechnics (For munitions not described above.)

	VALUE
Munition (Container) Containing White Phosphorus or other Pyrophoric Material (i.e., Spontaneously Flammable)	10
Munition Containing A Flame or Incendiary Material (i.e., Napalm, Triethlaluminum Metal Incendiaries)	6
Flares, Signals, Simulators	(4)
Pyrotechnics (Select the largest single value)	4

What evidence do you have regarding pyrotechnics? The only evidence of flares, signals are reports of maneuvers and practice activities on the site and the surrounding Desert Training Center.

C. Bulk High Explosives (Not an integral part of conventional ordnance; uncontainerized.)

	VALUE
Primary or Initiating Explosives (Lead Styphnate, Lead Azide, Nitroglycerin, Mercury Azide, Mercury Fulminate, Tetracene, etc.)	10
Demolition Charges	10
Secondary Explosives (PETN, Compositions A, B, C, Tetryl, TNT, RDX, HMX, HBX, Black Powder, etc.)	8
Military Dynamite	6
Less Sensitive Explosives (Ammonium Nitrate, Explosive D, etc.)	3
High Explosives (Select the largest single value)	0

What evidence do you have regarding bulk explosives? No evidence was found indicating the presence or use of bulk explosive at the site

D. Bulk Propellants (Not an integral part of rockets, guided missiles, or other conventional ordnance; uncontainerized)

	VALUE
Solid or Liquid Propellants	6
Propellants	0

What evidence do you have regarding bulk propellants? No evidence was found indicating the presence or use of bulk propellants at the site

E. Radiological/Chemical Agent/Weapons

	VALUE
Toxic Chemical Agents (Choking, Nerve, Blood, Blister)	25
War Gas Identification Sets	20
Radiological	15
Riot Control and Miscellaneous (Vomiting, Tear, incendiary and smoke)	(5)

Radiological/Chemical Agent (Select the largest single value) 5

What evidence do you have of chemical/radiological OEW? The only evidence of Rad/Chem Agent are reports of smoke bombs used in maneuvers and practice activities on this and other Desert Training Center sites.

Total Hazard Severity Value
(Sum of Largest Values for A through E--Maximum of 61). 19
Apply this value to Table 1 to determine Hazard Severity Category.

TABLE 1

HAZARD SEVERITY*

Description	Category	Value
CATASTROPHIC	I	≥21
CRITICAL	II	≥10 <21
MARGINAL	III	≥5 <10
NEGLIGIBLE	IV	≥1 <5
**NONE		0

* Apply Hazard Severity Category to Table 3.

**If Hazard Severity Value is 0, you do not need to complete Part II. Proceed to Part III and use a RAC Score of 5 to determine your appropriate action.

Part II. Hazard Probability. The probability that a hazard has been or will be created due to the presence and other rated factors of unexploded ordnance or explosive materials on a formerly used DOD site.

AREA, EXTENT, ACCESSIBILITY OF OEW HAZARD
(Circle all values that apply)

A. Locations of OEW Hazards

	VALUE
On the surface	(5)
Within Tanks, Pipes, Vessels or Other confined locations.	4
Inside walls, ceilings, or other parts of Buildings or Structures.	3
Subsurface	(2)
Location (Select the single largest value)	5

What evidence do you have regarding location of OEW? Given the type of ordnance used on the site, it is highly probably that if any remaining OEW were on the site it would be located on or slightly below the surface.

B. Distance to nearest inhabited locations or structures likely to be at risk from OEW hazard (roads, parks, playgrounds, and buildings).

	VALUE
Less than 1250 feet	5
1250 feet to 0.5 miles	4
0.5 miles to 1.0 mile	3
1.0 mile to 2.0 miles	2
Over 2 miles	(1)
Distance (Select the single largest value)	1

What are the nearest inhabited structures? The nearest inhabited structures are more than 2 miles away. There include a few scattered residential/commercial structures.

OCT

C. Numbers of buildings within a 2 mile radius measured from the OEW hazard area, not the installation boundary.

	VALUE
26 and over	5
16 to 25	4
11 to 15	3
6 to 10	2
1 to 5	1
0	(0)

Number of Buildings (Select the single largest value) 0

Narrative _____

D. Types of Buildings (within a 2 mile radius)

	VALUE
Educational, Child Care, Residential, Hospitals, Hotels, Commercial, Shopping Centers	5
Industrial, Warehouse, etc.	4
Agricultural, Forestry, etc.	3
Detention, Corractional	2
No Buildings	(0)

Types of Buildings (Select the largest single value) 0

Describe types of buildings in the area. _____

E. Accessibility to site refers to access by humans to ordnance and explosive wastes. Use the following guidance:

BARRIER	VALUE
No barrier or security system	(5)
Barrier is incomplete (e.g., in disrepair or does not completely surround the site). Barrier is intended to deny egress from the site, as for a barbed wire fence for grazing.	4
A barrier, (any kind of fence in good repair) but no separate means to control entry. Barrier is intended to deny access to the site.	3
Security guard, but no barrier	2
Isolated site	1
A 24-hour surveillance system (e.g., television monitoring or surveillance by guards or facility personnel) which continuously monitors and controls entry onto the facility; or An artificial or natural barrier (e.g., a fence combined with a cliff), which completely surrounds the facility; and a means to control entry, at all times, through the gates or other entrances to the facility (e.g., an attendant, television monitors, locked entrances, or controlled roadway access to the facility).	0

Accessibility (Select the single largest value) 5

Describe the site accessibility. _____

F. Site Dynamics - This deals with site conditions that are subject to change in the future, but may be stable at the present. Examples would be excessive soil erosion by beaches or streams, increasing land development that could reduce distances from the site to inhabitated areas or otherwise increase accessability.

	VALUE
Expected	(5)
None Anticipated	0

Site Dynamics (Select largest value) 5

Describe the site dynamics. severe soil erosion

16

Total Hazard Probability Value
(Sum of Largest Values for A through F--Maximum of 30)
Apply this value to Hazard Probability Table 2 to determine Hazard Probability Level.

TABLE 2

HAZARD PROBABILITY

Description	Level	Value
FREQUENT	A	≥27
PROBABLE	B	≥21 <27
OCCASIONAL	C	≥15 <21
REMOTE	D	≥ 8 <15
IMPROBABLE	E	<8

* Apply Hazard Probability Level to Table 3.

Part III. Risk Assessment. The risk assessment value for this site is determined using the following Table 3. Enter with the results of the hazard probability and hazard severity values.

TABLE 3

Probability Level		FREQUENT A	PROBABLE B	OCCASIONAL C	REMOTE D	IMPROBABLE E
Severity Category:						
CATASTROPHIC	I	1	1	2	3	4
CRITICAL	II	1	2	(3)	4	5
MARGINAL	III	2	3	4	4	5
NEGLIGIBLE	IV	3	4	4	5	5

RISK ASSESSMENT CODE (RAC)

RAC 1 Imminent Hazard - Expedite INPR - Immediately call CEHND-ED-SY--commercial 205-955-4968 or DSN 645-4968..

RAC 2 High priority on completion of INPR - Recommend further action by CEHND.

(RAC 3 Complete INPR - Recommend further action by CEHND.)

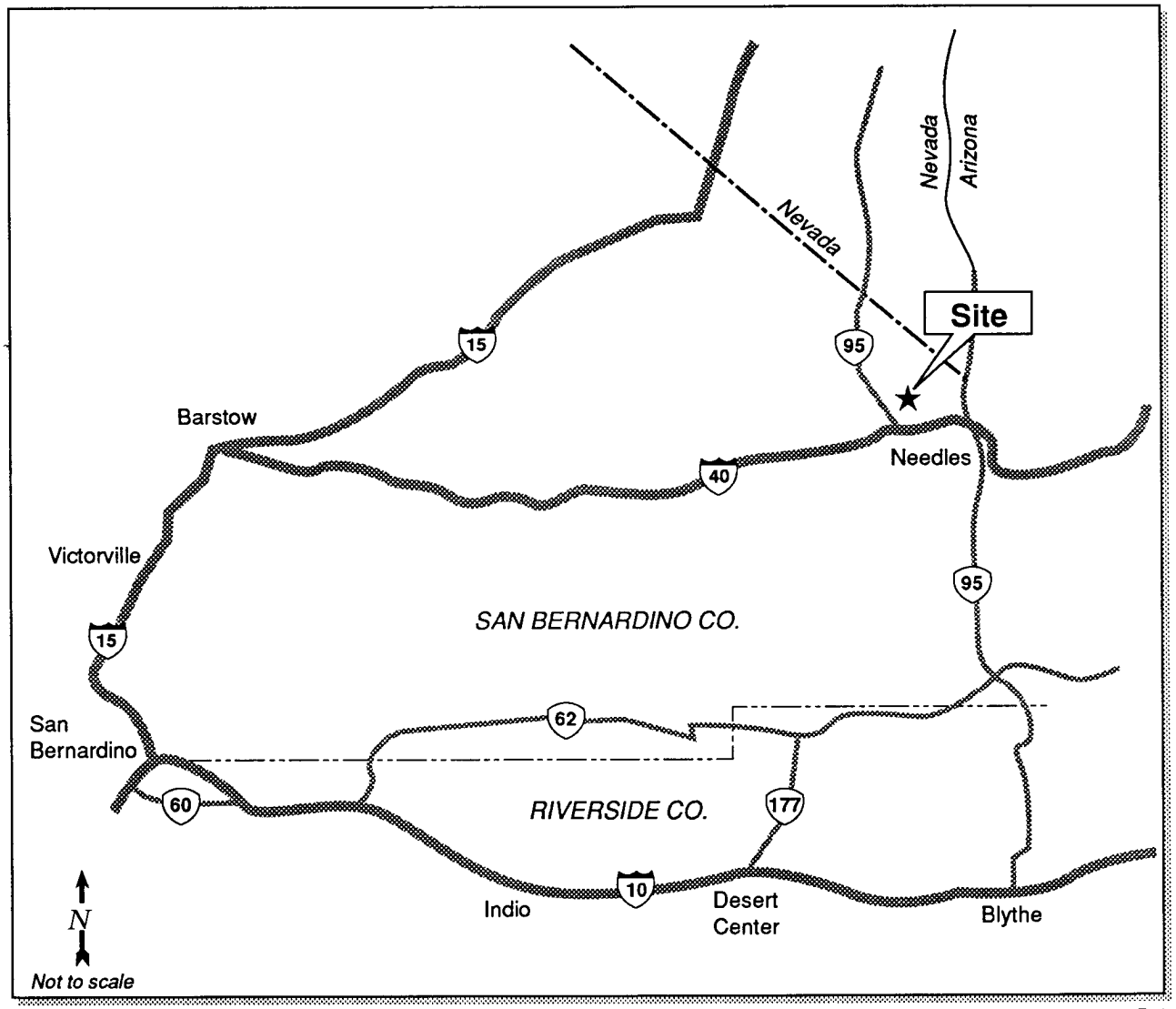
RAC 4 Complete INPR - Recommend further action by CEHND.

RAC 5 Recommend no further action. Submit NOFA and RAC to CEHND.

Part IV. Narrative. Summarize the documented evidence that supports this risk assessment. If no documented evidence was available, explain all the assumptions that you made.

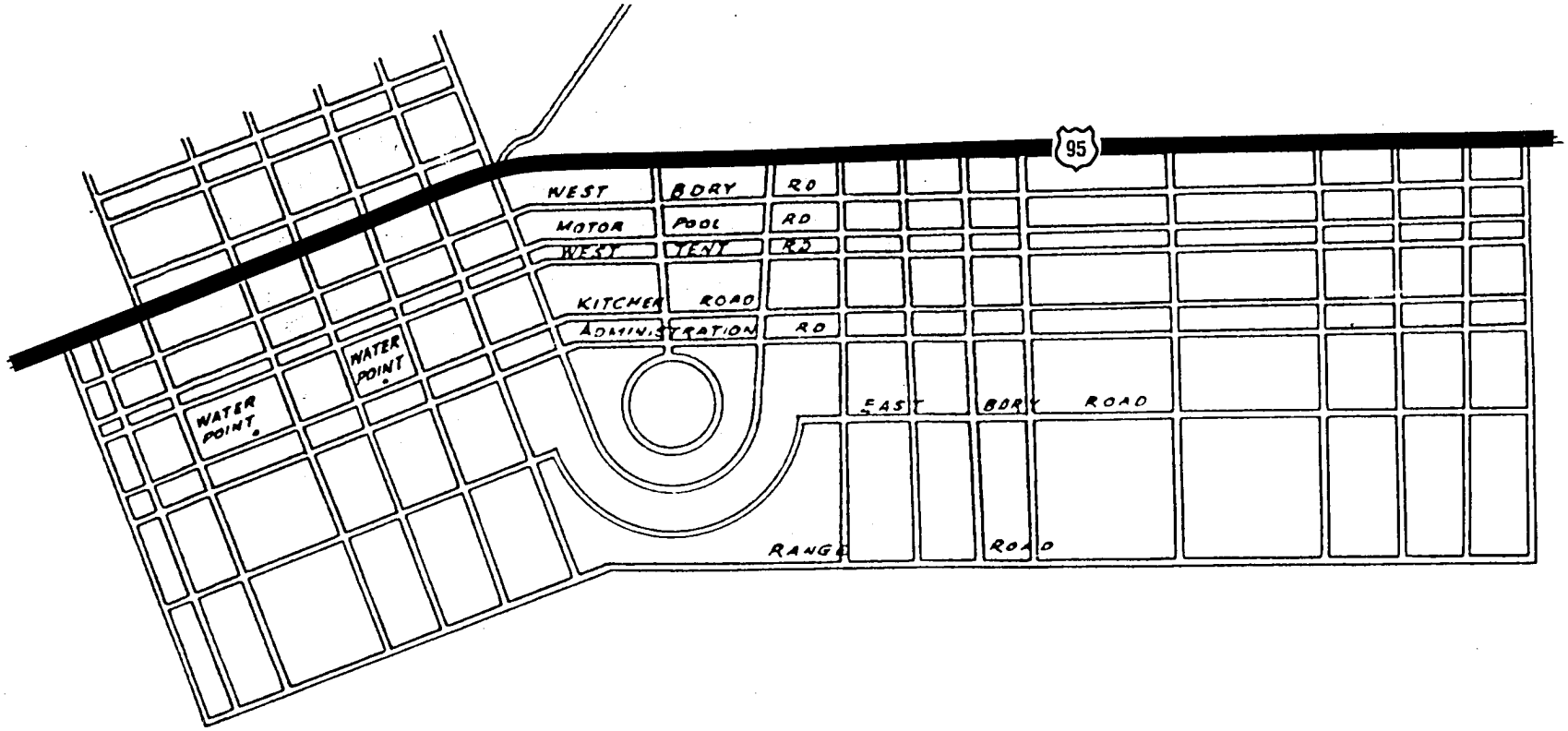
DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROGRAM
FORMERLY USED DEFENSE SITES
DIRECTIONS TO SITE

CAMP IBIS JO9CA028300
NEEDLES, CALIFORNIA



E-17

FROM INTERSTATE 40, CONTINUE TO CALIFORNIA ROUTE 95. DRIVE NORTH ON 95 UNTIL THE RAILROAD TRACKS. THE SITE IS LOCATED TO THE EAST, WHERE THE RAILROAD TRACKS BEND NORTH.



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Encampment Area
Camp Ibis
J09CA028300

EBASCO ENVIRONMENTAL